## Affairs of FRANCE:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of News-Writers and Petty-Statesmen, of all Sides.

> Saturday, December 9. 1704.

Have at laft, done with the Affairs of Huns Duke of Savoy would have very little Affiffance gary, and the influence the French have had, and fill have upon them: I have roceiv'd some trifling Octjections against what has been advanc'd; but I see no weight in them worthy a Reply; and as some are of the Opinion, the Story has been too long a telling, because they love rather to tell a long Tale, than to hear one; I shall endeavour to give them no farther occasion of Complaint.

I come now nearer to the Affairs of France, and shall go on to Examine the influence of this Mighty Monarch, upon the reft of Europe, both

in Matters of State and War.

When I gave a Description of his Greatness. it came in my way to describe his Prodigious Forces; and tho' I never pretended to Prophecy, yet I cannot but value my felf upon five Obfervations I made in that part of my Story, which tho' long before the Affairs were Transacting, the Consequence of things has made out to be right Conclusions.

r. I always advane'd it as a thing I firmly believ'd, That in Italy the French would be too hard, both for the Germans and the Duke of

Savoy United.

2. I freely gave it as my Opinion, that the Brigues of the French Court would always to influence the Honest, but Foolish Nation of the Swis, that either by Threats, by fine Words, by Money, or one French Wheedle or other, the

that way.

Treated for it, both in Difcourse and Prine, that the Camifars miff fink, any could not be relieved by any part of the Confederacy, til the Duke of Savay was Matter or the Field in Italy. and firing enough to pierce the Heart of Provence, and pals the Rhofne in the Face of the Preuch Forces.

4. I prefum'd to fay, without any Correspondence with the Queen's Enemies, that the French would bend all their Naval Force to form a Power sufficient to be Masters of the

Sea in the Mediterranean.

5. I advanc'd that the English and Dutch bending all their Forces to Defend the Empire the March of the Duke of Man, and removing the Seat of the War from the Frontiers of Flanders, where our Men could do nothing but knock their Heads against Stone-Walls, to the Banks of the Danube, or Upper Rhine, was the only way to save the Confederacy from Ruip; and that the March of the D- to the Danube, was the first probable Step the Confederares had taken for fome Years, and the only Aftign that feem'd to promife Succels, and that could fave Burope from French Power.

6. I always faid less of the Portugal Expedition, than is was thought I ought to fay, tho

nothing less than has come to Pass.

Mmmm

Tentreat the Reader's Pardon, for advancing to much to the Credit of my teamer Gueffes, for they were no more; and I do this not for the Vanity of having more forefight than my Neighbours, but because having a great deal more goe's Work before me, I bespeak their favourable Censure of what I shall Suggest may yet be to come, from the Rational Conjectures I made before.

This way of Writing is something like Judicial Astrology, where the all seems to be meer Gues, yet the Calculation of Probabilities may give a Man an insight farther into an Assair, and its Consequences, than every one may think possible; and when what was rationally deduced comes to pass, the Man is taken for a Conjurer, with some that know nothing of the Matter; when in Truth, every Man may Conjure as well as he, if he would study the Reasons, and Natural Consequences of the thing.

Those who are not satisfied that I have thus given my Opinion, may please to look back on

the Reviews from N° 20, to N° 31.

Not but I am ready to Confess the Battle at Blenbeim, and the Prodigious Success of the Duke of Marlborough, and the Confederate Army fince that time, have very much out-done all that I could have hop'd for, or expected; much less, could I have had the Arrogance to suggest fuch unlook'd for Events, especially after we saw Monsieur Tallard joyn'd with the Bevarians, and Prince Lewis of Baden sent with 15000 Men to Besiege Ingolftad: I am very free to Confess, that the best Effect I lookt for, of the last Summers Campaign on that fide, after the Conjunction of two fuch Armies, was, That our Troops being Superiour, would spare the Detachment under Prince Lewis, joyn'd with General: Herbervil, and making about 22000 Men, might reduce the strong Towns of Bavaria, by length of time and Seiges, while the Grand Army might cover those Seiges, by facing the French; and as this would be a matter of time, I always concluded, that in the mean time the Duke of Savoy must be lost of Course, and all the black Consequences on that lide, seem'd as Certain as the

Thus the Reader may see I am as ready to atmosphedge my self Mistaken, when I am so, as any body; and who was not as much Mistaken as I? Would not Monsieur Tallard have laught at any Man that should have told him

his Gendarmerie, and the Flower of the Fra Houshold, should turn Polsrens, and fly from Squadrons of English Horse? would be have liev'd he should see the Flower of the French valry, precipitate themselves into the Danua would he have believ'd, the Duke of Mara rough, having sent away 15000 Men, and be above 6000 weaker in Number than him! would, venture to have Attack'd him in his lefted Poft, flane'd with a Wood on one has the Danube on the other, and a River and A rais on his Front; his Foot Entrench'd and P lisadoed, and his Horie Posted on a Hill? would certainly have faid, as old Duke Luxe bergh faid of King William, when Prince of range, when being most advantageously Posts at the Abbey of St. Denis, near Mons, he w told the Prince of Orange was in a full Man to Attack him, il et impossible, says the Dul Le Erince d'Orange et plus de joldat; 'tis impe fible, the Prince of Orange is more of a Soldie han to Attack me in this Post.

And I make no doubt, had the Duke of Man borough fail'd in his Attempt, and been Beate off from the French, all those Gentlemen, when find fault with every thing that Miscarries, wound have rais'd Clamours at his Conduct, call'd a Mad hairbrain'd Attempt, and unlikely to succeed, such as no Wise Man would have undertaken; that it was Sacrificing the Brave Army, the Confederates, and putting too must to the Risque of a day, they would have undertaken to Calculate the Improbabilities, an place them all to the Account of his Grace's Dicretion: Thus we should have been calling his to an Account in every Cosse-House, and would have been Tryed and Condema'd by

Hundred Thousand Juries.

But Success and his extraordinary Conductional and Feasible; and as it has out-done a Men's Expectation, so I am not backward to out I saw nothing in the Affairs of this Nation, of the whole Confederacy, which might give the least Ground to hope God had so mur good in Store for us, or that the Power of Franchould receive such a Blow by any Human For in this War.

But however Right I have guess'd before this Success has out-done all my expectation and gives a Prospect of great things behind.

## ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

Thether the Author of the following Letter, be a Friend to the Old observator of the New, to one Party or tother, we know ot, nor think it worth while to Enquire; but he following, being not less than the fifth or with Letter we have received, the Society have bicked out this, as the fittest, to come before hem.

Gentlemen,

Ince the Town is, and has been, very much fill'd with Papers, called the Observators, one one way, some another, we desire you to Anwer us some of the following Queries.

1. Whether the Review is not Confederate with bem all, since he has been pleased to find a great many Faults in other Papers, but none in any of

dem. Or,

2. Whether they are all writ so exact, there is

to fault to be found with them?

3. Whether in a Certain Tryal, lately past of be Observator, his Countryman did not serve sim a Dog Trick, to come and he Evidence against

4. Whether the Observator did not please the Party as well, in the Interval, when it was wrote

y a Papist, as it did before?

The Queries being found to have some other signification in them, than the Literal Sence ignifies; the Society thought sit to give the World Notice, that their Answers will be less Direct than usual, because they foresee the De-

ign of the Enquirer.

1. The Review Declares against all Paper-Confederacy; and if he has not found Fault with the Papers above-mentioned, it may fignifie, that he has not so little forefight, as to attempt to Cure the Incorrigible; besides, when they are daily finding faults with one another, the

Work seems to be done to his hand.

2. As to the fecond Queftion, he answers Negatively, but Forgery being the Talent and Profession of some of them; Vide the Rehearsal upon W. C. Where he has the Face to say Mr. Colepeper was Caned by Mr. D—w to make him ight, tho' Mr. D—took Care on his Tryal o prove he never struck him, and all the Eye-Witnesses Swore the same thing; the Review ets such Men alone, as dangerous to meddle with.

3. As to the third Queftion; if the Observa-

like fueb a Printer, and that's all we have to fay, 'tis a Dangerous thing to Reflect upon the Queen's Evidence.

4. As to the last, the Society are not Satisfied it was ever wrote by a Papist; but if any Man would know, whether it Pleased as well as before, he may arrive to a Certainty, if he pleases to Enquire of the Persons concern'd, whether they sold an equal Quantity in the intervalas before.

And here the Author of this asks leave to Note by the way, That those Gentlemen, who wrote him three Letters, Charging him with writing the Observator while the Author was in Trouble, do both him and that Author a great deal of wrong.

1. They do him wrong, to think him Quali-

fied for that most extraordinary Work.

2. They do the *Observator* wrong, to think that he did not know better himself, whatever he may Report, to answer ends of his own.

Ere's a fad Spectacle brought before the Society, making his laft. Speech and Contession; Pity him all good People, takes Warning by him, and if you have any regard to your own good. beware of the Patali Example.

To the Author of the Review,

Am entring the Virteenth Year of my Age, but
Young as I am, I have already Rhym'd my felfi
out of a very fair Estate: my Father often threatned what he has now done, viz. to ahandon meto Ruin and Poverty, unless I reclaim'd; and P
as often Vow'd to follow the Muses no longer to
but when the Poetick Fit seiz'd me, my Reasonsled, and in spight of all my former Oethe and
Vows, I fell a Vistim to the All-Powerful God, and
was undone; and now I, like the Erantick Lover,
bug my Chains, and Court what has been my Bane
will some Specifick Remedy, that may Cure a Poetick
Sick Souk, and free a haples Youth from the Chains
of Apollo; in doing which you will much ablige
Your Humble Servant

Novemb, 29,

1704. B. M.

If this Case be true, us a sad and lamentable Condition, and the Society think is something equal to those Merry Lunaticks in Bedlam, that Sing with their Chains

But the Club are of Opinion there ought more reason to believe a Spirit Immortal, that to he good Proof of the Fact, before they give any Credit to it; for there feems fon e Improbabilities in it.

1. They think meer Poetry cannot make a Man a Beggar; and therefore they Query how any Man can Rhime himself out of his Estate.

2. This Gentleman, being to young as 16 Years of Age, they are the rather enclind to fall in with the improbability, fince Rhime is a Plant

seldom ripe at that Age.

3. From all these Circumstances, they are enclin'd to believe this Gentleman is Beggard for want of Rhime, and that the General Notion of a Poet being Poor, is a vuigar Error, and such Gentlemen become Poor not for being Poets, but for want of being Poets allow thers a great deal of Rhime without Poetry; a great many Poems without Wit, and a great deal of Wit, without Sence; and they cannot give this Young Verse-Cobler any Advice; unless they knew his particular Deficiency; only this they observe, That if he is but 16 Years Old, it cannot be too late to reform; but if the Jingling Devil has possest him, as he seems to implye by his Letter, he must Rhime on, and carry the Threadbare Spirit to a pitch; one happy Elevation may chance to make his Fortunes, or else he may imitate Mr. Creech, and make an end of a Poet the shortest Way.

E think there never was a plainer Proof, that one Man may ask more Questions that one Man may ask more Questions; than all the World can Answer; than in the

following Case.

Gentlemen of the Scandal. Club,

Defire your Answers to these two following Que-

1. Whether you skink it possible to prove, demonstratively, the Immateriality of the Soul.

II. Supposing that done; whether we have any more Reason from thence to conclude it Immortal,

Than when we suppose it Material?

Even in the Law, 'tis allow'd to be Irrebecause generally Impracticable to prove Negatives; or elfe somebody who has been blam'd for taking Negative Oaths, has been very much wrong'd: Now, What this Gentleman means by a Demonstration of Immateriality is such a Riddle, as none but himfelf can Explain; and therefore till the Terms of the Question are redifi'd, the Society are of Opinion no other Answer can be given.

As to hit fecond Question, to avoid Cavilling, we Answer; if by Immaserialis, he would be understood Spiritualis. We think there is some

We are Sorry to fee Men take fuch Pains to reason themselves out of the Immortality of the Soul, and humbly think, if they would joyn a little Faith to their Reason, it would solve the doubt; they have receiv'd a great many Questions and Letters, some ton Atheiffical, on this Head, which they think too weighty for the Author of this to decide; but fince the Gentlemen think him capable of faying somthing to the purpole, they shall have his Thoughts, and in the next Supplement may expect it.

Gentleman, who fent an Angry Letter to the Society, fign'd F. R. is defir'd to give Notice where a Letter may be directed to him, which may, possibly, give him more

Satisfaction than he expects.

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